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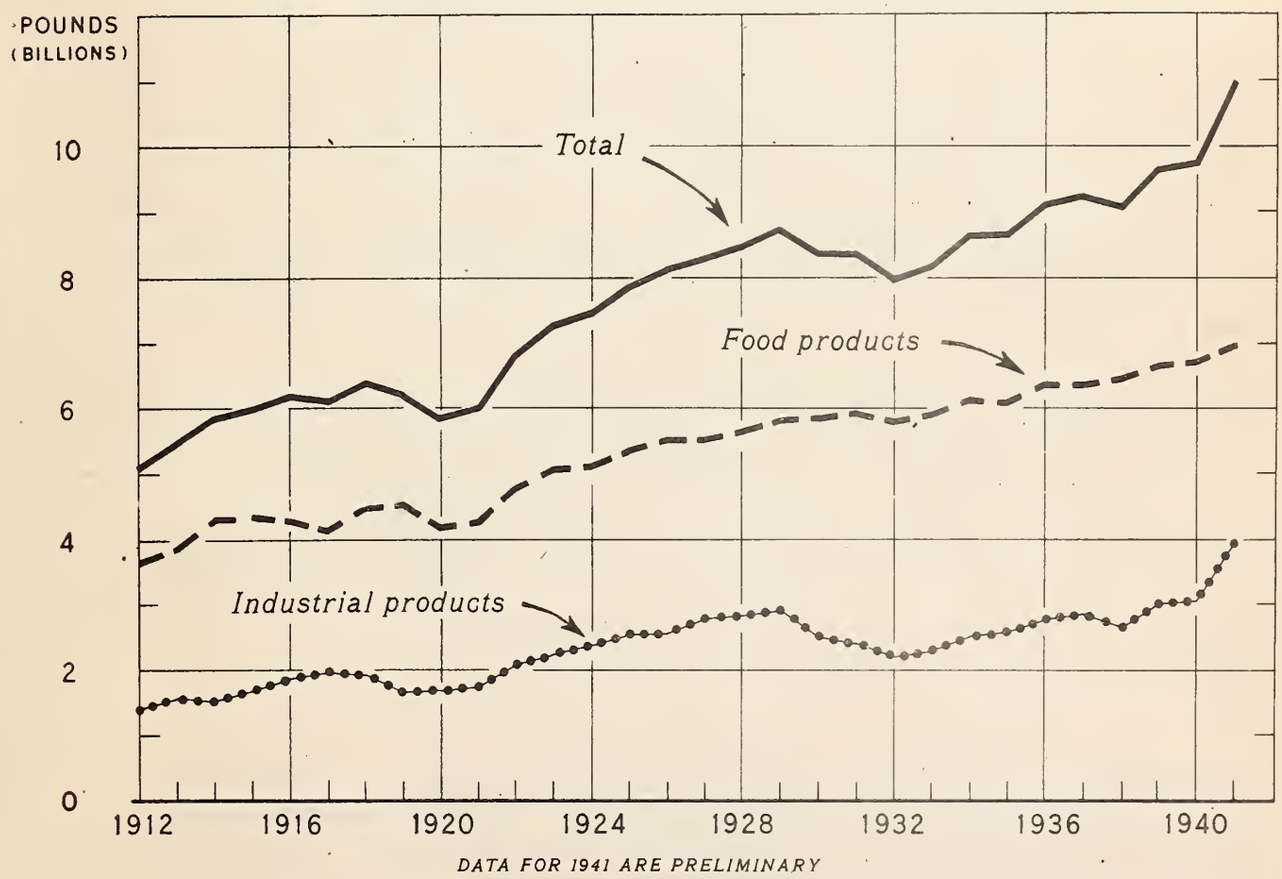
THE National Food SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON D.C. — BAE — APRIL 1942

UTILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS (CRUDE BASIS) IN FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1912-41



DATA FOR 1941 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39761 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THE NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

Summary

The supply of food in the United States for 1942 is expected to be the largest on record (see table 1). There will be a 3 to 4 percent increase over last year in total crop acreage with unusually large shifts among the crops, according to the March survey by the Crop Reporting Board of farmers' "intentions to plant." If these plantings are realized, and with average yields, the outturn of food crops will be large. The condition of crops on April 1 was reported to be good, although farmers complain of difficulty in securing competent help and some have been handicapped by lack of supplies. Numbers of livestock on farms, especially cattle and calves, are unusually large and the supply of feeds is expected to be ample. Stocks of crop and livestock products at the beginning of the year were the largest on record. The large supply of foods available will be stretched over not only our domestic needs but also the needs of our armed forces abroad and the requirements of our allies. Supplies of such foods as fats and oils and sugar, part of which was imported from the East Indies and the Philippines, will be curtailed to some extent but will meet all essential requirements.

-- April 20, 1942

Stocks

A record domestic consumption of foods, plus increased shipments abroad, may reduce somewhat the stocks of foodstuffs at the end of 1942 as compared with the large stocks on hand at the end of 1941 (table 2). Large grain stocks accumulated since the war in Europe interrupted normal trade, will now be utilized for feeding our large numbers of cattle and hogs and for the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

Consumption

Larger supplies may permit a larger per capita consumption of cereals, chickens, sweetpotatoes, fresh and canned vegetables in 1942 than in 1941 (see table 3). These increases may be offset by decreases in potatoes, sugar,

fresh fruits other than citrus fruits, and canned and dried fruits. There will probably be very little change in consumption of meats other than chicken, dairy products, and lard and other edible fats and oils. The increases in production may be shipped abroad.

Grains

Stocks of wheat in the United States on January 1, 1942 were estimated at 988 million bushels compared with 719 million bushels at the same time in 1941 and 503 million bushels as the average for 1935-40. Stocks have been piling up in exporting countries since the interruption of international trade by the war in Europe. Trade has been still further curtailed by the war in the Pacific. Total world trade will probably amount to not more than 400 million bushels in 1942. It is obvious that there will be a very restricted export outlet for our large stocks and the crop of the coming season, so that stocks will continue to be large unless unusually large amounts are fed and used in the manufacture of alcohol.

Stocks of rice on January 1, 1942 amounted to 7,910,000 barrels of rough rice according to a survey by the Crop Reporting Board. This is the first survey made of rice stocks and there are no figures on stocks for January 1 of previous years, but information at hand indicates that stocks a year earlier were higher. Stocks have been high in recent years because of greatly increased production since 1936. Since 1937, exports of American rice to Cuba have been increasing, and the war in the Pacific has strengthened our position as the source of Cuban rice supplies. Demand for rice, both foreign and domestic, has been increasing and it is expected that the carry-over in August will be very small. A larger than average crop is expected in 1942 and the carry-over on January 1, 1943 will probably be about average.

Meats

The number of cattle and calves on farms is now the largest on record and total marketings for slaughter in 1942 are expected to exceed those of a year earlier. Cattle numbers have been increasing since 1938 and in 1941 numbers reached the point where marketings for slaughter could be increased considerably at the same time that herds were being built up further. The Department of Agriculture has recommended that cattle and calf slaughter be increased materially in 1942 so as to stabilize numbers at about their present level. The slaughter of cattle in the first quarter of 1942 was 21 percent greater than in the first quarter a year earlier. For calves the increase was 7 percent.

The number of hogs on farms on January 1 was considerably larger than on last January 1 and larger than for any year since 1933. The increase over a year earlier was due principally to a large increase in the 1941 fall pig crop and a smaller marketing of the spring pig crop before the end of the year. It appears likely that the number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in 1942 will be as large or larger than the previous record number slaughtered in 1924. For the 6 months (October-March) of the 1941-42 marketing year, inspected hog slaughter was about the same as a year earlier.

Sheep numbers have been increasing in recent years and the total number on farms on January 1, 1942 was the largest in many years. The early lamb crop in the principal producing States is smaller this year than last. Weather and feed conditions have been mostly unfavorable for the early lamb crop. The number of early lambs marketed and grass-fed yearlings marketed before July 1 will probably be smaller than in 1941. The slaughter in the first quarter of this year was 6 percent above the first quarter in 1941.

The Department of Agriculture is expanding its purchase program for pork and pork products to meet the urgent requests of United Nations. Packers operating under Federal inspection have been asked for at least two-fifths of their production of pork cuts and canned pork and two-thirds of their production of lard and hog casings. These quantities will assure the availability of sufficient quantities of pork products to meet lend-lease requirements during the late spring and early summer months. If this plan works out the Department of Agriculture will buy the equivalent of approximately 40 percent of the pork and 65 to 70 percent of the lard produced during the next 3 to 6 months in federally inspected plants. These packers normally handle about two-thirds of the country's total production of pork. These increased purchases will more than offset the prospective large slaughter supplies of hogs, and a sharp reduction in supplies of pork and lard for domestic consumption, compared with a year earlier, can hardly be avoided.

At least a part of this decrease will be offset by larger supplies of beef, veal, lamb and mutton, however, and the total supply of all meats available for domestic consumption although somewhat smaller than a year earlier may not differ greatly from those in 1940.

Consumer demand for meats will be much stronger during 1942 than in 1941 due to increased purchasing power of consumers. This demand in addition to lend-lease purchases and large needs for our armed forces will tend to keep prices above the 1941 level in spite of larger supplies.

The consumer demand for beef is expected to be the strongest in many years. In spite of larger supplies, the general level of beef prices may continue somewhat higher than in 1941.

Pork prices have been advancing sharply since early December, and on March 23 a temporary order of the Office of Price Administration went into effect for 60 days establishing ceiling prices for pork at the highest wholesale prices prevailing during the 5 days, March 3-7. A later revision provides that prices somewhat above the ceiling may be paid by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation or any purchasing agency of the armed forces of the United States. The level of pork prices established by the ceiling is one which will permit prices for live hogs at local markets to be a little above 110 percent of the current parity price. The average farm price of hogs on March 15 was $12.34 per hundredweight, or 115 percent of parity. A major part of the advance in hog prices since 1940 has been due to a decided improvement in consumer demand for meats and to Government purchases of pork and lard for lend-lease shipment.

Lamb prices have weakened in recent months although they are still higher than at any time during the years 1931-41.

Fish

The 1941 fish catch for continental United States is estimated by the Fish and Wild Life Service to be 4,050 million pounds, the largest catch on record. The previous high occurred in 1936 when the catch amounted to 3,908 million pounds. The largest increases in 1941 were in fish for canning such as salmon, Maine herring, and California sardines. There were also important increases in the catch of species such as cod, haddock, and rosefish, destined for sale as fresh or frozen fish.

The total pack of salmon in 1941 for the Pacific Coast States and Alaska amounted to about 7,800,000 standard cases (of 48 pounds per case) compared with 5,605,000 cases in 1940. The pack of mackerel in California was 843,000 standard cases in 1941 and 1,400,000 cases in 1940. Maine sardines amounted to over 3,000,000 cases (of 25 pounds each) in 1941 and 1,118,000 a year earlier. The total tuna pack for the United States amounted to about 2,985,000 cases of 21 pounds compared with 4,187,000 cases in 1940. The pack of frozen California sardines in 1941 was 5,400,000 standard cases (48 pounds), the previous high being 3,831,000 cases in 1929.

Cold storage holdings of all cured and frozen fish and shell fish on December 15, 1941 amounted to 117,805,000 pounds compared with 100,088,000 pounds in 1940.

Vessel landings for Boston, Gloucester, and Portland, Maine in 1941 amounted to 473,496,000 pounds compared with the previous high in 1936 of 414,767,000 pounds. Rosefish (red perch) landings have increased greatly in recent years and accounted for most of the increase in total landings.

A total of 246,587,000 pounds of fish and shellfish were frozen during 1941, an increase of over 50,000,000 pounds as compared with the previous record production of 196,155,000 pounds in 1940. The landings of rosefish in the three New England ports in 1941 amounted to 139,353,000 pounds compared with the previous high in 1940 of 83,781,000 pounds.

The fish catch in 1942 will be affected in some respects by the war, but so far the outlook has been good. A considerable number of fishing vessels, principally New England trawlers, Pacific Coast seiners and tuna clippers, have been taken over by the Navy. It is not known, as yet, whether this will affect materially the 1942 catch of fishery products.

Poultry and Eggs

The number of potential layers now on farms is large enough to meet the 1942 egg production goal, which is 13 percent larger than the 1941 output. If the goal is reached the supply of eggs will be ample to meet lease-lend needs as well as to maintain per capita consumption in this country at, or above, the average for the last few years.

A further material increase in the supply of chickens is expected this year. It is likely that 6 to 10 percent more chickens and turkeys will be raised on farms in 1942 than in 1941. As a result, supplies of chickens

and turkeys will be the largest on record and the number of layers in 1943 will probably be 3 to 5 percent larger than this year.

Egg prices are higher than at this time last year and for the year as a whole will average higher than in 1941 because of increased domestic demand and prospective large purchases for lend-lease shipment. Prices of chickens have not increased as much as prices of other meats, partly as a result of the large supplies.

Dairy Products

Numbers of milk cows on farms are expected to continue to increase during 1942 and 1943. Milk production will probably increase if feed supplies continue to be ample although the increase may not be as rapid as called for in the 1942 goals. Production of cheese, evaporated milk, and dry skim milk for human consumption will continue at high levels and production of creamery butter may be somewhat larger than in 1941. Government purchases of cheese, evaporated milk, and dry skim milk for export under the lend-lease program will probably continue to absorb a large part of the increased production of these products.

Prices of butter and other dairy products for 1942 may average higher than in 1941. The effect of increased production on prices will probably be more than offset by larger consumer incomes and increased demand. However, the increase in prices from 1941 to 1942 will probably be considerably less than the increase from 1940 to 1941.

Fats and Oils

Consumption of fats and oils (crude basis) totaled 10,942 million pounds in 1941, 12 percent more than the previous record total of 9,767 million pounds in 1940. The greatest percentage increases occurred in industrial fats and oils.

Among the fats and oils used primarily for soap and glycerin, there were large increases over 1940 in consumption of inedible tallow and greases, coconut oil, and palm oil. Partly offsetting these large gains were decreases in use of marine animal oils, inedible olive oil including foots, babassu oil, and palm-kernel oil. Other items to show large increases were the drying oils and castor oil, used partly for drying purposes. Tung-oil consumption in 1941 was slightly higher than a year earlier despite a restricted supply, but the use of perilla oil (formerly obtained from Japan) was reduced to a low level.

Among the fats and oils used primarily for food, consumption in 1941 showed the following increases compared with 1940: Cottonseed oil, up 189 million pounds; peanut oil, up 84 million pounds; soybean oil, up 57 million pounds; edible beef fats and oils, up 44 million pounds; corn oil, up 2 million pounds. On the other hand, consumption of edible olive oil was 31 million pounds less in 1941 than in 1940, and disappearance of butter was 67 million pounds less.

The output of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1942 will depend largely on the degree of attainment of acreage goals for oil crops

and production goals for animal fats, and also on weather conditions. The intentions-to-plant report released by the Crop Reporting Board on March 24 indicated acreage increases as follows: Flaxseed, 20 percent; soybeans, 41 percent, and peanuts, 66 percent. These increases will result in larger vegetable oil production in 1943.

In addition to the possible increase in output of vegetable oils, lard production may be increased by 300 million pounds in 1942 and 200 million pounds further in 1943 as a result of increased hog slaughter. An additional 200 million pounds or more of lard probably could be produced annually by closer trimming of hog fat in packing plants. To accomplish this, it would be necessary for commercial hog slaughterers to increase the lard cut-out per 100 pounds of hog from the 1941 rate of about 13.6 pounds to 15.0 or 15.5 pounds. This would mean a gain of approximately 4 pounds of lard per hog slaughtered in commercial establishments, assuming an average live weight of 240 pounds for hogs so slaughtered. The highest lard yield on record occurred in the years 1922-24, when more than 16 pounds of lard were produced from each 100 pounds of hog slaughtered under Federal inspection.

Increased production of tallow and greases in 1942 and 1943 also is possible, chiefly outside packing plants. Greases are now recovered to a considerable extent in some areas through collection of scrap fats and bones from retail butcher shops, hotels, and restaurants, and through salvage operations in manufacturing establishments and garbage disposal plants. Although these greases are not suitable for food purposes, they can be used in the production of soap and glycerin and as lubricants. Commerical recovery of greases has shown a fairly steady increase in recent years, but further increases undoubtedly are possible. In addition, large quantities of fats and greases are wasted in homes. At least part of these fats and greases could be recovered if a practicable system of collection were developed.

Consumption of fats and oils in food, soap, paint and other products in the United States increased 115 percent during the last 30 years (See table 8 and chart on cover page). Food fats and oils consumption increased 90 percent and fats and oils used for soap, drying oil and other products increased 180 percent.

Sugar

Production of sugar in 1942 in the areas normally supplying the United States (excepting the Philippines) is expected to increase sharply, but because of the diversion of shipping facilities to more important war uses, the movement of sugar from some of the important producing areas to the United States has been sharply curtailed. This interruption has affected particularly the North Atlantic ports where many of the sugar refineries are located. The shipping situation has resulted in a current shortage of sugar for delivery to trade in the northeastern part of the country.

The 1942 sugar crops in Cuba and Puerto Rico, two important areas normally supplying the United States with sugar, are indicated to be well above those of recent years; and, given favorable weather, and sufficient

field labor, it is probable that continental production of both beet and cane sugar in 1942 will be close to record high levels. In Hawaii, sugar production is not expected to be up to normal because of shortages in labor and equipment; and, of course, the Philippine supply, normally about 1 million tons, is cut off. In general, the supply of sugar available in 1942 is now indicated to be somewhat larger than was in prospect at the beginning of the year. The Cuban crop will probably be larger than first expected, and a smaller portion of it may be used for industrial alcohol production than was contemplated earlier. This larger supply in Cuba, however, adds to the shipping problem for the United States which has contracted to buy the Cuban crop.

In 1941 a little over 8 million tons of sugar, raw basis, were delivered to trade in the United States, but there was some "stock piling". It is estimated that consumption amounted to 7.3 million tons compared with about 6.9 million in 1940. This increase in consumption is attributed largely to a substantial rise in consumer purchasing power. Assuming ample supplies and no change in the current price ceiling, consumption in 1942 would probably rise to a total of 7.8 million tons. Moreover, the United States has agreed to supply its allies with slightly more than 1 million tons in 1942, whereas in 1941 no such obligations were undertaken. Because of the urgent need for shipping for direct war purposes, it may be impossible to move sufficient quantities of sugar from producing areas to the various points of use to provide for a luxury level of consumption and to meet these allied commitments.

Vegetables

Tonnage of early vegetables was estimated in March to be 22 percent greater than similar tonnage in 1941. Most of this increase in production was for early cabbage but production of other 1942 early truck crops is also expected to be equal to or greater than last year. Estimates of planted or intended 1942 acreage for 20 truck crops indicate that production of most vegetables will be somewhat larger this year.

Acreage planted to potatoes and sweetpotatoes will be slightly larger in 1942 than in 1941, but smaller than the 1930-39 average, according to the intentions-to-plant report issued by the Crop Reporting Board. The acreage of potatoes may be increased over March estimates since Government guarantees of minimum prices were not published until after intention reports had been filled out.

Production goals for 1942 call for a new record pack of canned vegetables with a 32 percent increase in canned peas, a 27 percent increase in canned tomatoes, and a pack of most other vegetables about the same as in 1941. Price-support for canned peas and canned tomatoes has been established by the Government.

The movement of canned vegetables from canners' warehouses has been rapid during recent months. Stocks of canned vegetables in March were considerably below stocks at the beginning of March last year. Demand for frozen vegetables has been great but supplies still remain larger than they were at this time last year.

Fruits

The total bearing acreage of fruits for 1942 will not differ greatly from that in 1941. If normal weather conditions prevail total fruit production in the calendar year 1942 will be slightly less than in 1941. Apples and peaches having a large crop last year will probably have an "off year" in 1942. The orange crop from the bloom of 1941 is estimated as of April 1 by the Crop Reporting Board at 83.1 million boxes compared with 84.1 million boxes from the bloom of 1940, which was a record crop. Grapefruit is estimated at 41.7 million bushels compared with 43.0 million bushels from the bloom of 1940. Production of early strawberries, the major portion of which will be marketed from the middle of April to the middle of May, is indicated to total 2,519,000 crates compared with 2,175,000 crates in 1941. Production of second early strawberries, normally marketed during May, is estimated to total 4,042,000 crates, or slightly less than last year.

The grapefruit juice pack will probably be materially decreased in the calendar year 1942. The orange juice pack will be slightly lower than in 1941. The pack of other fruits will probably be slightly below 1941 and the quantity available for domestic civilian consumption may be considerably smaller. For such items as apricots, plums, prunes, figs and ripe olives, the pack may be considerably less than last year due to restriction on the quantity of tin plate and terneplate that can be used, but larger quantities of some of these fruits may be dried.

The dried fruit pack in 1942 will probably be materially increased over that of 1941, largely as the result of increased demand for this type of food by our armed forces and the United Nations receiving lend-lease shipments. The largest increases over 1941 may occur in the raisin, dried apricot and dried prune packs.

Total stocks of important California canned fruits on January 1, 1942 were about 9 percent smaller than on the same date a year earlier. Stocks of apricots, fruit cocktail, and freestone peaches on January 1 were larger than a year earlier, but the stocks of cherries, fruit salad, and clingstone peaches were smaller.

Cold storage holdings of apples were 8,222,000 bushels on April 1 including 710,000 bushels held by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. On April 1 of last year 10,530,000 bushels were held in cold storage.

Restrictions on Use of Tin for Cans

Restrictions on the use of tin containers for foods have been laid down by the War Production Board. Before the attack on Pearl Harbor most of our tin was imported in smelted form from the Orient, principally British Malaya. Now we must get ore from South America, principally Bolivia. Although we have considerable quantities of tin on hand to help us over the adjustment period, tin consumption must obviously be limited during the war to strictly essential uses.

The bulk of tin savings under present War Production Board regulations will come from the elimination of small sized cans; the prohibition on use of containers for products that can be preserved by other means, including such foods as dried beans and peas, spaghetti, cereals, flour, coffee, spices, and condiments; and the thinning of tin plate coating. Regulations for most products specify the use of No. 2, No. 2-1/2, and No. 10 cans, which by itself means a considerable reduction in tin requirements for packs comparable to those of previous years.

Canned foods have been divided by the War Production Board into two classes. "Primary" products are not limited as to the size of the total pack which can be preserved in tin cans. These include citrus concentrates, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, pectin, asparagus, lima and snap beans, sweet corn, peas, tomatoes, baby foods, and others. Civilian consumption of many of these primary foods has been curtailed, however, by War Production Board orders requiring stated percentages of the pack to be set aside for purchase by the Government.

Other canned foods are classed as "secondary" products and are restricted this year for civilian use to certain percentages of the 1940 or 1941 packs. Foods in the secondary class include applesauce, berries, cherries, cranberries, grapefruit and oranges, pineapple, spinach and other leafy green vegetables, clams and mussels, oysters, shrimps and shad. For apricots, apples and crabapples, California freestone peaches (which may be dried), beets, carrots, peas and mixed vegetables, only 75 percent of the 1940 tin plate consumption may be used. Fresh plums, prunes, ripe olives, pimientos and peppers, pumpkin and squash and rhubarb are limited to 50 percent of the 1940 pack. Sauerkraut is limited to 50 percent of bulk holdings in February 1942.

Total packs of "secondary" foods, however, may actually be increased considerably above these percentages which were estimated for civilian use. Government orders have already been issued to pack additional quantities of apples, apricots, cherries, beets, carrots, pumpkin, and spinach and reserve them especially for Government purchase. Other increases in packs of "secondary" products may be authorized as the Government needs become evident in the course of the year.

Retail Prices

Retail prices of foods continued to rise through March, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but were still below pre-depression levels. The index number for all foods (1925-29 = 100) was 89.0 compared with 87.7 in February and 73.9 in March last year (table 4). Sugar prices showed the greatest increase, the index number for March being 105.5 compared with 104.8 in February and 80.5 in March 1941. Meats rose to 101.2 from 99.5 in February and 86.1 in March a year ago; fats and oils to 85.6 from 83.5 and 59.6 for similar periods; fresh fruits and vegetables to 64.9 from 61.8 and 51.4; canned fruits and vegetables to 97.3 from 92.3 and 74.5; and dried fruits and vegetables to 81.8 from 80.2 and 63.5. Prices of eggs declined seasonally but the index number for March was 79.3 compared with 58.7 for the same month last year. Prices of dairy products and cereals have not fluctuated much in recent months but are considerably above a year ago.

Price Ceilings

Price ceilings for certain agricultural products have been established by the Office of Price Administration. Permanent price schedules have been issued (up to April 13) for green coffee; fats and oils (except linseed oil, essential oils, mineral oils, and butter), pepper, sugar (raw and refined), tea, and cocoa beans and cocoa butter. Temporary regulations have been issued for dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts, 11 canned fruits and 15 canned vegetables. Canned fruits included are: apples, applesauce, apricots, red sour pitted cherries, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail, fruit salad, peaches, pears, pineapples, and plums. Canned vegetables included are: asparagus, beans (all dry varieties), lima beans, snap beans (green and wax), beets, carrots, corn, peas, pumpkin, sauerkraut, spinach, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, tomato catsup and tomato juice.

Food Supplies and the War in the Pacific

The war in the Pacific has interrupted the flow of imports of certain foods to the United States and her Allies. The loss of these imports is not strategic but problems arise in finding substitutes or other sources. Some of these losses can be offset by expanded production of identical or substitute products in the United States and others by larger imports from countries not occupied or blockaded. Conditions in the Pacific and scarcity of shipping may, however, result in the substantial curtailment of supplies of some minor items.

The most important food items received by the United States from Pacific areas now cut off are sugar and fats and oils, imports of which have amounted in recent years to about 15 percent and 10 percent, respectively, of our consumption.

Assuming that the war in the Pacific does not, in the future, materially reduce shipments of sugar from Hawaii to the United States, it has already had its maximum direct effect on the United States supply of sugar. The only important Pacific source of United States imports of sugar was the Philippines. In 1939 sugar imported from the Philippines constituted about 14 percent of the sugar consumed in the United States.

The war in the Pacific has also had its maximum direct effect on the United States supply of fats and oils other than drying oils. The only important Pacific sources of these oils were the Philippines, Java, and other islands of the Dutch East Indies. In 1939 the Philippines supplied 599 million pounds of coconut oil imported into the United States in the form of either oil or copra, and Java and other Dutch East Indies supplied 237 million pounds of palm oil. These imports constituted 95 percent of United States imports of these fats and oils from Pacific areas now occupied and about 10 percent of United States consumption in that year.

The war in the Pacific has had no important direct effect on the supply of rice available for consumption in the United States and its possessions because pre-war imports from Pacific areas were small. However, other Western Hemisphere countries received 399 million pounds of rice in 1939, or 49 percent of their combined imports from countries now occupied or blockaded. Cuba received over one half of this amount. The United Kingdom obtained 221 million pounds or about 70 percent of her imports of rice from Pacific areas. Since these countries have been important markets for United States rice, losses in the Pacific will tend to increase their purchases in the United States.

This indirect pressure on United States supplies of rice may be relieved to some extent by the supply of wheat and flour which the war in the Pacific will prevent the United States and Australia from exporting to blockaded Pacific areas. In 1939 the United States exported wheat and flour equivalent to 21 million bushels and Australia exported wheat and flour equivalent to 31 million bushels to these countries. Of the 52 million bushels, 35 million went to China and Hong Kong and 6 million went to the Philippines.

The war in the Pacific has stopped Philippine imports from countries which in 1939 supplied practically her entire imports of flour, condensed and evaporated milk, and meats, and about half her imports of canned and dried fish. These countries supplied the Philippines with 1.1 million barrels of flour, 46 million pounds of condensed or evaporated milk, 18 million pounds of canned sardines and other fish, and 7 million pounds of fresh, canned and smoked meats.

Table 1.- Supply of agricultural products used wholly or in part for food, continental United States, calendar years, average 1925-29, annual 1939-42

Item	Unit	Average 1925-29	1939	1940	1941	1942 1/
Cereals:						
Wheat	Mil. bu.	809	795	700	2/ 683	697
Corn	" "	2,593	2,424	2,475	2,526	2,778
Rice, milled	Mil. lb.	1,149	1,556	1,569	1,654	1,800
Other cereals 3/	" "	53,794	47,841	49,234	58,653	60,844
Meats:						
Beef and veal	" "	7,416	8,162	8,317	9,427	9,550
Pork	" "	8,498	8,633	9,740	9,756	10,894
Lamb and mutton	" "	646	875	878	928	940
Poultry and eggs:						
Chickens	" "	2,395	2,551	2,405	2,774	3,127
Turkeys	" "	4/ 194	380	467	463	500
Eggs	Million	41,656	41,783	42,765	44,224	50,220
Dairy products:						
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Mil. lb.	44,745	49,175	49,478	50,593	51,594
Butter	" "	2,138	2,342	2,285	2,222	2,377
Cheese	" "	550	779	796	865	1,077
Condensed and evaporated milk	" "	1,585	2,388	2,728	3,120	3,820
Other manufactured (milk equivalent)	" "	3,045	3,899	4,078	4,694	4,734
Fats and oils:						
Lard	" "	2,281	1,943	2,165	2,358	2,822
Other edible						
Domestic 5/	" "	2,056	2,516	2,530	2,888	---
Imported 5/	" "	924	1,147	994	1,197	---
Vegetables:						
Potatoes	Mil. bu.	361.1	364.0	372.1	365.9	366
Sweetpotatoes	" "	60.9	73.7	54.2	63.6	64
Other fresh	Mil. lb.	28,145	33,430	34,284	33,762	35,249
Canned	" "	2,306	3,390	3,658	4,126	4,530
Dry edible beans (clean)	1,000 bags	10,775	14,229	15,090	16,218	25,678
Cane and beet sugar, raw 6/	1,000 tons	6,695	7,000	7,069	7,460	---
Fruits:						
Fresh citrus 6/	Mil. lb.	4,301	8,213	8,290	8,881	8,986
Fresh apples	" "	6,375	5,734	5,952	5,666	
Other fresh 6/	" "	8,288	8,438	7,947	8,731	
Canned 6/	" "	1,735	2,350	2,311	2,653	
Dried	" "	1,172	1,215	1,122	1,131	
Juices 6/	" "	26	822	985	1,122	
Beverage crops:						
Coffee	" "	1,433	1,981	2,066	2,238	---
Tea	" "	93.1	92.9	90.1	109.6	---
Cocoa	" "	416.2	642.2	694.6	692.3	---

All figures relate to total amounts including seed, feed, amounts for industrial uses, and waste. Supply is defined here as stocks on January 1, plus production, plus imports, minus stocks on December 31.

1/ Preliminary, assuming average yields in 1942. 2/ Only domestic consumption and exports are included. A large part of the surplus for this crop year will go into stocks at the end of the year. 3/ Includes barley, oats, and rye. 4/ 1929 only. 5/ Includes all oils classed as edible although they may not be wholly used for food. 6/ Includes shipments from noncontiguous territories.

Table 2.- Stocks of certain agricultural products used wholly or in part for food, United States, December 31, average 1925-29, and annual 1939-42

Item	Unit	Average 1925-29	1939	1940	1941	1942 1/
Cereals:						
Wheat	Million bushels	488	607	719	988	1,093
Corn	" "	1,497	2,046	2,032	2,178	2,000
Rice, milled	Million pounds	772	1,065	1,045	911	1,099
Other cereals 2/	" "	31,766	28,777	36,954	36,476	32,479
Meats:						
Beef and veal	" "	93	77	105	136	136
Pork	" "	552	469	655	469	700
Lamb and mutton	" "	4	5	0	0	0
Poultry and eggs:						
Chickens	" "	115	109	140	161	154
Turkeys	" "	9	52	61	50	50
Eggs	Million	878	935	975	1,500	1,860
Dairy products:						
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Million pounds	---	85	94	229	135
Condensed and evaporated milk	" "	163	192	196	340	840
Butter	" "	52	55	41	114	110
Cheese	" "	78	109	130	202	190
Other manufactured, in terms of whole milk	" "	15	33	37	51	50
Fats and oils:						
Lard	" "	63	162	294	187	185
Other edible 3/						
Domestic	" "	634	1,091	980	886	---
Imported	" "	173	341	436	359	---
Potatoes	Million bushels	92.8	104.4	111.7	104.6	100.0
Sweetpotatoes	" "	9.4	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.4
Dry edible beans (clean)	1,000 bags	4,322	6,441	7,204	8,478	2,000
Cane and beet sugar, raw	1,000 short tons	1,239	2,348	2,330	2,500	---
Coffee	Million pounds	108	160	153	175	---
Cocoa	" "	30.0	160.0	194.4	195.1	---
Tea	" "	---	42.3	51.2	48.6	---

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service and estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except as follows: Other edible fats and oils, Bureau of the Census; cane sugar, 1925-29, Willett and Gray, Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal; beet sugar, 1925-29, reports of Meinrath Brokerage Co; cane and beet sugar, 1939-40, Sugar Division; coffee, 1925-29 from Brazilian Review, 1939-40 from New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; cocoa, New York Cocoa Exchange.

1/ Indicated. 2/ Includes barley, oats, and rye. 3/ Includes all oils classed as edible although they may not be wholly used for food.

Table 3.- Consumption of agricultural food products, total and per capita, continental United States, 1941-42

Item	Unit	Consumption			
		Total		Per capita	
		1941	1942 1/	1941	1942 1/
				Pounds	Pounds
Cereals 2/					
Wheat	Mil. bu.	494	502	223	224
Corn	Mil. lb.	8,879	9,324	66.8	69.5
Rice, milled	" "	790	785	5.9	5.9
Other cereals 3/	" "	4,485	4,744	33.7	35.4
Meats					
Beef and veal	" "	9,402	9,500	70.7	70.9
Pork	" "	9,366	9,200	70.4	68.6
Lamb and mutton	" "	928	940	7.0	7.0
Poultry and eggs					
Chickens	" "	2,771	3,078	20.8	23.0
Turkeys	" "	463	498	3.5	3.7
Eggs	Mil.	40,424	40,770	38.0	38.0
Dairy products					
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	Mil. lb.	46,900	47,500	353	354
Condensed and evaporated milk	" "	2,670	2,815	20.1	21.0
Butter	" "	2,209	2,240	16.6	16.7
Cheese	" "	768	800	5.8	6.0
Other manufactured, terms of whole milk	" "	4,553	4,591	34.2	34.2
Fats and oils					
Lard	" "	1,935	2,000	14.5	14.9
Other edible	" "	2,820	2,885	21.2	21.5
Vegetables					
Potatoes 4/	Mil. bu.	318.5	312.0	144	140
Sweetpotatoes	" "	50.4	60.0	20.9	24.6
Other fresh 5/	Mil. lb.	33,562	35,124	252	262
Canned 6/	" "	4,044	4,346	30.4	32.4
Dry edible beans	1,000 bags	13,361	14,300	10.0	10.7
Cane and beet sugar, raw	1,000 short tons	7,400	---	111	---

Continued -

Table 3.- Consumption of agricultural food products, total and per capita, continental United States, 1941-42 -Continued

Item	Unit	Consumption			
		Total		Per capita	
		1941	1942 1/	1941	1942 1/
				Pounds	Pounds
Fruits 7/					
Fresh citrus	Mil. lb.	8,455	8,554	63.6	---
Fresh apples	" "	5,609	5,597	42.2	---
Other fresh	" "	8,670	7,200	65.2	---
Canned	" "	2,499	2,191	18.8	---
Dried	" "	851	779	6.4	---
Juices 8/	" "	1,122	1,025	8.4	---
Beverage crops					
Coffee	" "	2,223	---	16.7	---
Tea	" "	104.7	---	0.8	---
Cocoa	" "	656.7	---	4.9	---

Computed from production, imports, exports, stocks, sales and home consumption by farmers. Figures for 1925-29 average and 1938 and 1939 in the National Food Situation, August 1941.

1/ Estimated.
2/ Includes grains used in the manufacture of beer.
3/ Includes barley, oats, and rye.
4/ Includes potatoes sold by farmers for seed and for manufacture.
5/ Includes estimates of all vegetables (other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes) for fresh sale, produced in commercial areas including market gardens, and in farm gardens for home use.
6/ Includes tomato juice.
7/ Includes 18 fruits and berries.
8/ Includes grape, grapefruit, lemon, orange, pineapple, combination orange and grapefruit, prune juice, and miscellaneous fruit nectars and juices.

Table 4.- Index numbers of retail food prices and nonagricultural income payments, United States, specified periods (1925-29 = 100)

Year and month	Meats	Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables				Sugar	All foods	Nonagricultural income payments
						Fresh	Canned	Dried	Total			
1938	83.0	70.9	76.8	68.5	88.7	48.3	78.4	59.7	51.2	80.4	73.4	86.0
1939	81.1	64.4	73.9	64.2	84.0	49.8	74.3	59.7	51.9	82.6	71.5	91.7
1940	80.4	66.3	78.2	60.2	86.0	51.0	74.4	64.3	53.0	79.5	72.5	98.0
1941	90.3	79.3	86.4	68.9	87.0	54.6	78.8	68.2	56.7	87.4	79.2	114.6
1940-:												
Jan.	76.4	63.2	79.6	62.4	86.2	48.1	75.1	64.3	50.8	82.5	71.2	95.6
Feb.	75.6	69.3	80.1	61.5	86.9	53.0	74.6	64.6	54.7	81.4	72.5	95.2
Mar.	76.4	57.6	78.9	61.2	87.0	52.9	74.7	64.6	54.6	80.8	71.8	95.1
Apr.	78.2	55.0	77.9	60.7	87.5	54.2	74.8	64.5	55.7	80.3	72.2	94.9
May	79.7	55.1	76.4	60.7	87.5	56.5	74.8	64.5	57.5	79.9	72.8	96.3
June	80.6	55.1	75.7	60.1	86.8	60.6	74.6	64.5	60.8	79.9	73.8	97.1
July	82.8	62.1	76.2	60.1	86.6	53.6	74.6	64.5	55.2	78.9	73.1	98.0
Aug.	83.3	64.9	76.3	59.9	86.0	49.0	74.3	64.5	51.4	78.3	72.2	99.1
Sept.	86.0	74.8	76.9	59.6	85.5	46.9	74.0	64.3	49.7	77.8	73.0	99.7
Oct.	83.2	78.3	78.3	59.0	84.3	45.5	73.7	63.6	48.6	77.8	72.2	100.7
Nov.	81.7	81.5	79.4	58.8	84.2	44.8	73.5	64.0	48.0	77.8	72.0	101.4
Dec.	81.8	79.0	82.8	58.7	84.3	46.9	73.5	63.7	49.7	77.8	73.0	103.5
1941-:												
Jan.	84.9	68.9	81.0	58.8	84.4	49.0	73.6	63.7	51.3	78.2	73.4	105.7
Feb.	86.1	60.1	80.5	59.4	84.4	50.5	73.9	63.6	52.5	78.8	73.5	107.8
Mar.	86.1	58.7	80.6	59.6	84.5	51.4	74.5	63.5	53.4	80.5	73.9	108.6
Apr.	86.9	65.1	82.0	62.3	84.6	53.7	75.0	63.9	55.3	85.9	75.5	109.4
May	87.5	66.7	83.0	64.5	84.8	55.5	75.8	65.7	56.9	87.8	76.7	112.4
June	89.7	73.8	84.6	67.8	85.2	61.1	77.5	67.2	61.6	88.2	79.5	115.2
July	91.3	81.1	86.6	70.8	85.5	57.3	78.8	68.1	58.8	88.5	80.1	116.2
Aug.	93.4	85.4	88.3	72.7	88.0	54.4	80.7	69.8	56.8	89.5	81.1	117.5
Sept.	97.0	94.0	91.4	75.5	89.7	52.1	82.5	71.0	55.2	91.8	83.1	118.1
Oct.	94.8	97.1	92.4	77.4	90.8	54.2	83.5	72.1	57.1	92.4	83.8	119.3
Nov.	92.7	103.3	93.2	78.2	90.8	58.3	84.7	74.3	60.6	92.7	84.9	120.7
Dec.	93.3	97.7	92.9	79.5	91.1	58.2	85.6	75.6	60.7	93.9	84.9	124.7
1942-:												
Jan.	97.7	92.6	93.7	81.0	91.7	62.4	87.4	77.9	64.4	97.3	87.2	126.6
Feb.	99.5	84.2	93.9	83.5	92.7	61.8	92.3	80.2	64.7	104.8	87.7 1/	128.3
Mar.	101.2	79.3	93.8	85.6	93.2	64.9	97.3	81.8	67.9	105.5	89.0	---

Index numbers of food prices from Bureau of Labor Statistics, converted to 1925-29 base; nonagricultural income payments based on Department of Commerce estimates 1929 to date.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Consumption of sugar, United States, 1939
(In terms of refined sugar.)

Consuming groups	Quantity	Percentage of total
	1,000 short tons	Percent
Household and restaurant	4,128	64.7
Industrial (total)	2,272	35.3
Bread and bakery products	574	8.9
Confectionery and related products	541	8.4
Canning and preserving	300	4.7
Flavoring extracts and sirups	230	3.6
Beverages:		
Nonalcoholic	234	3.7
Alcoholic	15	.2
Dairy products	182	2.8
Meat packing	26	.4
Grain mill products	26	.4
Tobacco	21	.3
Foods, n. e. s.	123	1.9
Total	6,400	100.0

United States Department of Commerce; census data adjusted.

Consumption changes

Following the publication of "Consumption of Agricultural Products", March 1941, several requests were made for a summary in terms of food elements. Dr. F. A. Harper of Cornell University presents in Farm Economics (Cornell), February 1942, a summary of changes between the two periods, 1909-13 and 1935-39, in terms of calories and food nutrients. A summary of the data in his article, "A Quarter Century of Change in Income and Food Consumption, United States", is presented below for the convenience of those who, receiving this publication, may not have in hand the Cornell University publication. (See tables 6 and 7)

A significant point to be noted is that, whereas the total volume of foods, and the caloric value of those foods, consumed annually per person changed but little between the two periods, there have been considerable changes in the prominence which various types of food hold in the diet in this country. The significance of these changes is not apparent. Perhaps a further analysis of qualities such as mineral and vitamin contents, which have been demonstrated recently to be very important, will indicate some more significant points of change. The Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture is considering making an analysis of the annual average consumption per person in the light of the recent developments as to significant qualities of foods. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is considering making a study of the effects of changes in production, supply, and price relations in determining the foods consumed which may be fruitful in developing an understanding of the reasons why we eat what we do, and how we can improve human nutrition.

Table 6.- Changes in per capita consumption of food nutrients, 1909-13 to 1935-39

Source of nutrients	Food nutrients consumed		
	Average 1909-13	Average 1935-39	Percentage change
	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
Cereals	436	295	- 32
Potatoes, Irish	35	27	- 23
Fruits	22	24	+ 12
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	28	31	+ 11
Dry beans	6	8	+ 35
Dairy products	63	76	+ 19
Meats	66	57	- 13
Eggs	9	9	- 4
Sugar	82	103	+ 21
Fats and oils	39	45	+ 16
Beverages	1	4	+214
Total food nutrients	787	679	- 14
Total food consumed	1,877	1,839	- 2

Table 7.- Percentage change in food nutrients and calories consumed per capita, United States, average 1909-13 to 1935-39

Food nutrients and calories	Average 1909-13	Average 1935-39	Percentage change
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Carbohydrates (excluding fiber)	29	24	- 17
Fat	7	7	+ 2
Protein	5	5	- 16
Ash	1	1	- 11
Total food nutrients	42	37	- 14
Water	49	54	+ 7
Refuse and fiber	9	9	+ 2
Total non-nutrients	58	63	+ 6
Total	100	100	- 2
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Calories	1,599	1,519	- 5

Information for the above tables on calories and nutrient content of foods was obtained from Proximate Composition of American Food Materials by C. Chatfield and G. Adams, United States Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 549, June 1940.

Table 8.- Estimated utilization of fats and oils, crude basis, in food, soap, paint, and other products, United States, 1912-41

Year	Butter excluding use in margarine 1/	Margarine	Lard excluding use in compounds, etc.	Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	Other edible products	Total food fats and oils	Soap	Used in drying industries 2/	Other industrial products	Total soap, drying, and other industrial products	Total utilization
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	1,578	125	1,059	909		3,671	741	517	161	1,419	5,089
1913	1,600	134	1,029	1,118	3/	3,881	3/ 760	4/ 655	5/ 166	1,581	5/ 5,462
1914	1,680	124	1,045	1,447		4,297	819	548	171	1,537	5,834
1915	1,728	125	1,147	1,317	3/	4,317	3/ 946	4/ 548	5/ 178	1,672	5/ 5,988
1916	1,764	165	1,169	1,173		4,271	1,059	628	185	1,872	6,143
1917	1,629	253	1,031	1,205		4,119	1,202	587	181	1,970	6,088
1918	1,438	309	1,226	1,488	6/	4,460	6/ 1,230	502	196	1,928	6,388
1919	1,602	325	1,111	1,475		4,512	938	556	176	1,670	6,181
1920	1,573	325	1,260	1,003	3/	4,162	3/ 915	593	173	1,681	5,842
1921	1,756	189	1,158	1,153		4,257	991	582	168	1,741	5,997
1922	1,883	154	1,446	1,268		4,751	1,119	727	203	2,050	6,800
1923	1,994	194	1,580	1,282		5,049	1,196	793	229	2,218	7,266
1924	2,051	199	1,601	1,245		5,096	1,321	807	232	2,360	7,456
1925	2,084	202	1,400	1,686		5,372	1,415	844	245	2,504	7,876
1926	2,171	209	1,413	1,731		5,525	1,486	837	254	2,577	8,101
1927	2,158	237	1,486	1,641		5,522	1,626	869	265	2,761	8,282
1928	2,111	275	1,564	1,694		5,643	1,635	915	277	2,826	8,470
1929	2,114	305	1,526	1,871		5,817	1,689	931	287	2,907	8,723
1930	2,133	277	1,533	1,944		5,887	1,560	675	265	2,500	8,387
1931	2,244	192	1,657	1,208	642	5,942	1,542	612	239	2,393	8,335
1932	2,275	167	1,768	969	633	5,811	1,527	474	189	2,190	8,001
1933	2,248	200	1,727	972	754	5,901	1,456	544	271	2,272	8,173
1934	2,312	216	1,611	1,215	765	6,118	1,615	589	292	2,496	8,614
1935	2,207	309	1,211	1,552	810	6,089	1,504	708	362	2,573	8,662
1936	2,135	325	1,438	1,614	820	6,332	1,578	776	407	2,761	9,094
1937	2,156	326	1,338	1,605	952	6,376	1,659	830	383	2,872	9,247
1938	2,194	313	1,416	1,517	997	6,437	1,677	673	291	2,640	9,077
1939	2,333	243	1,617	1,406	1,042	6,641	1,810	813	383	3,007	9,648
1940 7/	2,275	257	1,903	1,196	1,076	6,708	1,853	797	410	3,059	9,767
1941 7/	2,209	297	1,867	1,418	1,172	6,964	2,310	1,068	601	3,979	10,943

Continued -

Table 8.- Estimated utilization of fats and oils, crude basis, in food, soap, paint, and other products, United States, 1912-41 - Continued

Compiled as follows:

Butter and lard -

Disappearance, less quantities used in the manufacture of margarine, shortening, soap, printing inks, and for other edible and miscellaneous products.

Margarine -

1912-21, estimates based on fiscal year figures on quantities of fats and oils used in manufacture, from Bureau of Internal Revenue and Institute of Margarine Manufacturers, and on production data for calendar years, from Bureau of Internal Revenue. 1922-40, consumption of fats and oils in manufacture, from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. 1922-41, are computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from monthly data published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin.

Compounds and vegetable cooking fats and other edible products -

1912-30, total food minus total domestic disappearance of butter and lard excluding quantities used in margarine, compounds, etc. and fats and oils estimated or reported as used in the manufacture of margarine.

Compounds and vegetable cooking fats -

1931-40, factory consumption, from Bureau of the Census.

Other edible products -

1931-40, total food minus total domestic disappearance of butter and lard excluding quantities used in margarine, compounds, etc., and fats and oils reported as used in the manufacture of margarine and compounds and vegetable cooking fats.

Total food -

Total consumption minus fats and oils used in the soap and drying industries, and for other industrial purposes.

Soap -

1912-30, from United States Tariff Commission Report, 1931-40, from Bureau of the Census, except for cottonseed-oil foots and other foots which are estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Drying industries -

Total domestic disappearance less reported nondrying uses of linseed oil, tung oil, perilla oil, and oiticica oil; and factory consumption of other fats and oils in paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, and printing inks, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Other industrial products -

Total domestic disappearance of neatsfoot oil, wool grease, cashew nut-shell oil, castor oil, hempseed oil, Japan wax, kapok oil, rape oil, and vegetable tallow, less quantities of these oils reported by the Bureau of the Census as used in the manufacture of food products, soap, and paint; and factory consumption of other fats and oils in "miscellaneous" products.

Total consumption -

Total domestic disappearance of primary fats and oils computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

1/ Actual weight, containing approximately 80 percent butterfat. 2/ Paints, varnishes, linoleum, oilcloth, and printing inks. 3/ Interpolation with adjustment to total consumption minus consumption in drying and miscellaneous industries. 4/ Fish oils interpolated. 5/ Interpolated. 6/ Same as footnote 3 with adjustment upward of 100 million pounds in the case of soap and downward 100 million pounds in the case of food. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 9.- Estimates of food requirements in the United States, 1942-43, based on five assumptions

Commodity	Per capita consumption 1/						Estimated food requirements									
							1942					1943				
	Year of lowest total, 1921	Year of highest total, 1912	Average 1935-39	1941	Lowest total (1921) distributed as in 1941 2/	Highest total (1912) distributed as in 1941 2/	Assuming lowest per capita (1921)	Assuming highest per capita (1912)	Assuming average per capita (1935-39)	Assuming lowest total per capita, distributed as in 1941 3/	Assuming highest total per capita, distributed as in 1941 3/	Assuming lowest per capita (1921)	Assuming highest per capita (1912)	Assuming average per capita (1935-39)	Assuming lowest total per capita, distributed as in 1941 3/	Assuming highest total per capita, distributed as in 1941 3/
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)										
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Total	1,632.3	1,822.1	1,705.0	1,797.0	1,632.3	1,822.1	218,867	244,316	228,615	218,867	244,316	220,360	245,984	230,175	220,360	245,984
Wheat	246.0	307.0	223.0	223.0	202.6	226.1	32,985	41,164	29,901	27,166	30,317	33,210	41,445	30,105	27,351	30,524
Corn	81.0	122.0	60.4	66.8	60.7	67.8	10,861	16,358	8,099	8,139	9,091	10,935	16,470	8,154	8,194	9,153
Rice	4.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.4	6.0	657	805	778	724	805	662	810	783	729	810
Other cereals	33.5	62.7	32.9	33.7	30.7	34.3	4,492	8,407	4,411	4,116	4,599	4,522	8,464	4,442	4,144	4,630
Beef and veal	63.3	71.7	63.3	70.7	64.1	71.6	8,488	9,614	8,488	8,595	9,600	8,546	9,680	8,546	8,654	9,666
Pork	65.0	66.8	56.6	70.4	64.0	71.4	8,716	8,957	7,589	8,581	9,574	8,775	9,018	7,641	8,640	9,639
Lamb and mutton	6.1	7.7	6.8	7.0	6.4	7.1	818	1,032	912	858	952	824	1,040	918	864	958
Eggs	37.4	38.8	36.9	38.0	34.4	38.5	5,015	5,202	4,948	4,613	5,162	5,049	5,238	4,982	4,644	5,198
Chickens (dressed weight)	17.8	19.9	18.7	20.8	18.9	21.1	2,387	2,668	2,507	2,534	2,829	2,403	2,686	2,524	2,552	2,848
Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)	326.0	319.0	347.0	353.0	320.6	357.9	43,712	42,773	46,527	42,988	47,989	44,010	43,065	46,845	43,281	48,317
Condensed and evaporated milk 4/	9.8	7.1	16.8	20.1	18.3	20.4	1,314	952	2,253	2,454	2,735	1,323	958	2,268	2,470	2,754
Butter 4/	16.2	16.6	17.1	16.6	15.0	16.8	2,172	2,226	2,293	2,011	2,253	2,187	2,241	2,308	2,025	2,268
Cheese 4/	4.1	4.0	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.8	550	536	751	697	778	554	540	756	702	783
Other manufactured dairy products (in terms of whole milk)	17.9	6.6	25.7	34.2	31.0	34.6	2,400	885	3,446	4,157	4,639	2,416	891	3,470	4,185	4,671
Lard	11.1	11.4	10.9	14.5	13.2	14.8	1,488	1,529	1,462	1,770	1,984	1,498	1,539	1,472	1,782	1,998
Other edible fats and oils	11.9	10.5	21.4	21.2	19.3	21.5	1,596	1,408	2,869	2,588	2,883	1,606	1,418	2,889	2,606	2,902
Canned fruits 4/	8.0	4.1	13.8	18.8	17.1	19.1	1,073	550	1,850	2,293	2,561	1,080	554	1,863	2,308	2,578
Dried fruits 4/	6.2	4.3	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.6	831	577	805	791	885	837	580	810	796	891
Fruit juices 4/	0.2	0.4	4.4	8.4	7.7	8.6	27	54	590	1,032	1,153	27	54	594	1,040	1,161
Citrus fruits	28.0	17.1	49.7	63.6	57.8	64.5	3,754	2,293	6,664	7,750	8,648	3,780	2,308	6,710	7,803	8,708
Fresh apples	48.5	76.1	41.9	42.2	38.4	42.8	6,503	10,204	5,618	5,149	5,739	6,548	10,274	5,656	5,184	5,778
Other fresh fruits	48.6	66.1	61.2	65.2	59.3	66.1	6,517	8,863	8,206	7,951	8,863	6,561	8,924	8,262	8,006	8,924
Potatoes	152.0	201.0	145.0	144.0	130.7	146.0	20,381	26,951	19,442	17,525	19,576	20,520	27,135	19,575	17,644	19,710
Sweetpotatoes	30.7	26.7	26.3	20.9	18.9	21.1	4,116	3,580	3,526	2,534	2,829	4,144	3,604	3,550	2,552	2,848
Other fresh vegetables	232.0	231.0	250.0	252.0	228.8	255.5	31,108	30,974	33,521	30,679	34,259	31,320	31,185	33,750	30,888	34,493
Canned vegetables 4/	11.4	15.8	25.1	30.4	27.6	30.8	1,529	2,119	3,366	3,701	4,130	1,539	2,133	3,388	3,726	4,158
Dry edible beans	5.6	7.1	9.5	10.0	9.1	10.2	751	952	1,274	1,220	1,368	756	958	1,282	1,228	1,377
Sugar	93.7	81.3	104.0	111.0	100.9	112.6	12,564	10,901	13,945	13,529	15,098	12,650	10,976	14,040	13,622	15,201
Coffee	12.0	10.8	14.1	16.7	15.2	16.9	1,609	1,448	1,891	2,038	2,266	1,620	1,458	1,904	2,052	2,282
Tea	0.7	1.0	.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	94	134	94	94	94	94	135	94	94	94
Cocoa	2.7	1.5	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.9	362	201	590	590	657	364	202	594	594	662

1/ Per capita consumption from "Consumption of Agricultural Products" and table 3.
2/ Each item in this column is the same percentage of the total per capita for the year indicated as the corresponding item for 1941 is of the total for 1941.
3/ Each item in this column is obtained by multiplying the corresponding item (the per capita figure) in column 5 or 6 by the estimated population.
4/ Not converted to fresh equivalent.

Estimates of Food Requirements, 1942 and 1943

Food requirements for 1942 and 1943 could be indicated on several different basis (see table 9). By assuming the lowest per capita consumption and the highest, and multiplying by the estimated population for 1942 and 1943 one places limits on these estimates. The 1935-39 average per capita consumption might be considered a "normal." But, perhaps, the fairest limits are set by assuming the lowest (and the highest) per capita consumption, distributed among the various food products as in 1941, reflecting our present consumption habits. These indications, of course, leave out of account nutritional needs and buying power except as these elements in the requirements have been associated with the actual consumption represented in the above statistical data.